CONSIDERING THE REPORT OF THE COM-MITTEE ON UNIFICATION.

WEMBERS OF THE BOARD WHO WERE PRESENT-DELIBERATIONS TO BE CONTINUED TO-DAY.

Albany, Dec. 21 (Special).-The Regents of the University held one of their regular meetings here to-day. There were present the Chancellor, Dr. Anson J. Upson, of Glens Falls; the Right Rev. William Crosswell Doane, Protestant Chancellor, and Regents Martin I. Townsend, of Troy: Charles E. Fitch, of Rochester; Dr. Orvis H. Warren, of Rochester; Whitelaw Reid, of New-York; Dr. William H. Watson, of Utica; Henry E. Turner, of Lowville; St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn: Hamilton Harris, of Albany; Daniel Beach, of Watkins; Carroll E. Smith, of Syracuse: Pliny T. Sexton, of Palmyra; T. Guilford Smith, of Buffalo: Lewis A. Stimson, of New-York, and Chester S. Lord, of Brooklyn. The ex-officio members present were Charles R.

The chief business considered was in relation State. The special committee on unification. Chauncey M. Depew; Pliny T. Sexton and St. Clair McKelway, made a report upon its work. This work consisted in the drafting of two bills to unify the school systems of the State, which were afterward submitted to the Unification Commission by Regents McKelway and Sexton. | [The foregoing communication really ought to

of the Regents.

he Regents granted a charter to the Swan rary in Albien and to the Didyinus Thomas Library in Albion and to the Didyinus Thomas Library in Remsen. The provisional charters of the public libraries at Freeport and Keene Valley were made absolute. The name of Crown Point Chapel Library was changed to Hammond Library and its charter was made absolute. Provisional charters were granted to public libraries at Gheni and Harrletstown, to free libraries of Andover, Hebron. Ovid, Franklin and Essex, and to the Whittier Library at Lodi, to the American Hebrew Library in Whitestone and to the Pine Bush Library.

The academic department of Adams Union

stone and to the Pine Bush Library.

The academic department of Adams Union School was admitted to the university as a high school, and academic departments of union schools at Bloomingdale, Clymer, Collins Centre, Galway, Harrison, Otego, Poland, Roscoe, Smyrna, Springfield Centre and Williamstown were admitted as junior schools. On unanimous request of the respective boards of trustees the paper of St. Marry's Academic School Hoosie. request of the respective boards of trustees the name of St. Mary's Academic School. Hoosic Falls, was changed to St. Mary's Academy of Hoosic Falls and the academic departments of the union schools at Afton. Andover, Angola, Churchville, Hilton, Morrisville, New-Hartford, Oakfield and Valatic were authorized to use the name high school, as official inspection showed that they were doing the four years of academic work entitling them to high school rank.

THE UNIFICATION SCHEME.

CHAIRMAN HOLLIS REPLIES TO SOME PERSONAL AND GENERAL OBSERVA-TIONS OF REGENT M'KELWAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Inasmuch as you have given to the criticisms of Mr. St. Clair McKelway the benefit of your large circulation among the friends of education to open your columns to a correction of some of tain Hackenham and his deckhands, John Finkle the statements of fact regarding the work of the and Walter Montenay, were on board the barge. mmission on Unification contained in Mr. Mc-Kelway's letter to his newspaper.

Mr. McKelway differs violently, not to say hysterically, with the Commission regarding some features of the plan of unification which is to be recommended to the Legislature. This is his right, and I have no intention of entering into a newsmembers of the Commission, and more especially to myself, interested and unworthy motives for the decisions which we have arrived at deliberately and carefully, after hearing both sides of the question, he puts himself into a position which, upon reflection, he would hardly wish to occupy. The assignment of motives, while it may have more or less psychological interest as a self-revelation, lacks all essential attributes of helpful criticism. It is simply not the fact that, with reference to of them was dropped because he failed to support a personal ambition of mine and the other be

cause of his religious faith.

Mr. McKelway's statement that I was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Regent is misleading. In 1895, immediately after the Constitutional Convention, in which it was my fortune as chairman of the Committee on Education to make a report touching upon unification-which the Board Regents have so far honored with their approval as to reprint and circulate it in large numbers-my name was mentioned in connection with the va-cancy then existing. The point was made to me by friends of Dr. Van Der Veer that he had been the minority nominee at the previous election, and therefore had a right, under party usage, to the nomination at that time. I therefore declined to nomination at that time. I therefore declined to allow my name to be mentioned in the caucus. Two years later, while I was seriously ill at home, another vacancy occurred, and, unbeknown to me, an agliation was again started in my favor. I was informed when I came to the city for the first time after convalescence that Mr. Lord had not fully decided whether he would be a candidate or not. I went to see him, and asked him the question, and upon his saying that he would be a candidate or not. I went to see him, and asked him the question, and upon his saying that he would be a candidate I again declined to be a party to any struggle for the place. I never asked Mr. Lord to resign. I may add that on both of these occasions I received repeated and unsought assurances that nearly all of the members of the Board of Regents, if not all, were particularly desirous that I should be elected, and any influence which these two experiences might have had upon my recent decisions could only have been favorable to a body of men for whom I have always had the highest respect, many of whom on repeated occasions went out of their way to assure me of their confidence and kindly feeling, and who, as a body, are, of course, not responsible for their colleague's excited outbreak.

Mr. McKelway proceeds to say: "He (meaning

and kindly feeling, and who, as a body, are, of course, not responsible for their colleague's excited outbreak.

Mr. McKolway proceeds to say: "He (meaning me) is understood to be a hopeful candidate for Chancellor, without the appreciation to realize that of all men in the world the one most potential in creating a new office should be the last to be considered in filling it." As a veteran journalist Mr. McKelway, of course, knows that the safest way to launch a conjecture without becoming directly responsible for it is to introduce it with the words "it is understood." As a matter of "yellow journalism" this might be considered clever, but it hardly comports with Mr. McKelway's eminent rank in his profession. Moreover, a man who is a member of what he affably and modestly describes as "on the whole the most respectable department of the government," and who wishes that department to have supreme control over the public schools, should remember that the latter are expected to teach children ingenuousness and fairness, not only by textbooks, but by the example of their elders and superiors. It is understood by any one who cares to know that I am not a candidate for Chancellor, hopeful or otherwise.

I am not an educator, and therefore inelligible under any orange warning and the refore inelligible and the refore inelligible and the refore inelligib

am not a candidate for Chancellor, hopeful or otherwise.

I am not an educator, and therefore ineligible under any proper standard of appointment to the office, as it has been proposed, and its acceptance by me would be out of the question even if this fundamental objection did not exist. I can conceive of persons who cannot understand the attitude of any one potential in creating a new office without intriguing for it himself, but surely Mr. McKelway is not to be classed in this category.

The charge that politics in any form had snynling to do with the decisions of the Commission is absolutely without foundation. The merits of our plan are fairly open to discussion, and the temperate and dignified criticism contained in your own editorial of Tuesday is a good example of criticism which can only be helpful to the Legislature in coming to a sound conclusion when, as I join you in hoping, they will take up our recommendations with calmness and deliberation. If there is a reluctance on the part of a great proportion of the people of this State to intrust the University, as now constituted, with the entire control of the public school system, some of the individual Regents need not seek far for reasons which impel the people to believe that they are by no means so fair, wise, dignified and efficient a body as they sometimes claim to be Every one who has the slightest acquaintance with public opinion in this State, and who has followed the unhappy controversy which our Commission was appointed to allay if possible, knows that no Legislature would think of giving to the Board of Regents, as at present constituted, the unrestricted thoice of the chief executive of the public school system. Governor Roosevelt told the Regents so very plainly last spring, and his statement has not been and cannot be controverted. The Re-

sents then resolved that they would welcome any change in their constitution necessary to bring about the desirable end of unification, but they strenuously arged before our Commission that no such change was necessary.

Under these circumstances the Commission—whether wisely or not I do not now wish to argue—decided that the best guarantee for a successful starting of the new educational machinery was too be found in vesting the appointment of the first Chancellor in the Governor and Senate, according to the constitutional method prescribed for other appointive officers. Every one who knows Governor Roosevelt has confidence that in this way the office will not be put into politics, nor will polities be injected into the office, and his experience with reference to the Insurance Commissioner is an argument for this method rather than against it. Before the term of the first Chancellor expires the objection that the present Board of Regents was not appointed for the purpose of taking charge of the public school system will be no longer valid, and the memories of the unhappy strife between the two departments will have cled at a fider such a postponement of the election by the Regents and the institution of honorary Peacutes a final of the completency in the distribution of honorary Peacutes a final will be a side to be peculiarly fitted for the responsible duty of choosing a competent Chancellor without prejudice, fear or favor.

Suffice it to say that no intention so offend the Research and the proposition of the strength of the School men will comprehend the situation, and Pochole unitimate partisan political domination.

commetent Chancellor without prejudice, fear or favor.

Suffice it to say that no intention to offend the Regents was manifested by any member of the Commission, which, on the contrary, has recommended the raising of the University to a position of dignity such as it has never attained in its long and honorable career. At the same time we have recommended what we consider to be a measure of real and practical unification.

We have avoided taking sides in the unhappy controversy which has been raging so long, and of which Mr. McKelway's statement may be hoped to be a dying ember, and, above all, we have recommended a measure which our Commission at least believe will keep politics out of the system of education of the State more certainly than any other plan which could be devised and which would have the sightest chance of adoption. It should have the cordial support of such leaders of public orinion as Mr. McKelway, and I for one am not willing to abandon the hope that he will, upon further reflection, be of the same optimion. I am. sir, yours very faithfully.

New-York, Dec. 2, 189.

[The foregoing communication really ought to

With these bills was also submitted to the Unifi- have applied for admission to "The Brooklyn cation Commission a statement in support of Eagle," but The Tribune is hospitable. Mr. the legislation proposed in the bills. In the Holls makes it sufficiently clear that he doesn't members of the special committee, as repre- versity by frankly conceding that he isn't fit seniatives of the Board of Regents, "cordially approve of the general purpose attributed by published reports to the Commission to place the whole educational system of the State under the supervision of the Regents."

The report made by the special committee on unification was accepted by the Regents to-day, and was then considered until the hour for adjournment arrived. It will also probably be considered again to-morrow at the second day's of the State, subject to the political manipulation. and was then considered until the hour for ad-ournment arrived. It will also probably be considered again to-morrow at the second day's tion of a quarrelsome majority in the Senate .-

BRIGHT BLAZE ON NORTH RIVER.

ONE MAN KILLED IN A FIRE AMONG HAY BARGES.

Two thousand bales of hay, the same quantity of straw, a lot of lumber and the hulls of several barges furnished material for a spectacular fire on the North River at Thirty-fourth-st. early yesterday morning. The fire was discovered at 2.30 o'clock. It started on the barge Harvest Queen, owned by Slingland & Co., of Cocymans, which was moored on the north side of the pier. One man was burned to death.

Captain Joseph B. Feine, his wife and daughter Mary, five years old, and his brother Conrad were asleep on board the barge. Policeman McDonald, of the West Thirty-seventh-st. station, from his post in Eleventh-ave. saw smoke curling out of the Harvest Queen, and he got as near the boat as possible, at the same time blowing his whistle vigorously. This awakened Captain Feine, and while McDonald ran to send out an alarm Captain Feine and his brother succeeded in getting the family safely out of the barge.

The charred body of a man was found in the ruins of the barge last evening by Captain Beggins, of Hock and Ladder Truck No. 21. The body had been burned beyond recognition, but it is thought to be that of Robert Tiernan, fifty-eight years old, a homeless man who slept on the barge. A brisk south wind was blowing, and the flames soon spread to the barge Andrew M. Church, moored further up on the same side of the pier and

loaded with two hundred bales of straw, owned by F. B. Vunk, of Esperance, N. Y., the barge being the property of Corning & Smith, of this city. Captain Hackenham and his deckhands, John Finkle and Walter Montenay, were on board the barge. They, too, had been awakened by McDonald's whistling and lost no time in clambering to the pier. In a few minutes the Church took fire from the sparks.

Alongside the Harvest Queen lay the lighter W. E. Smallman, with a carload of lumber consigned to a firm at One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth-st, and North River and five hundred bales of hay belong.

paper controversy as to the merits of the plan North River, and five hundred bales of hay belong-But when Mr. McKelway ascribes to the ing to Slingland & Co. This boat also took fire in minutes, and when the firemen came three vessels were blazing fiercely. The canalboat James T. Hall, owned by Patrick Doherty, lay crosswise further in the slip, and behind it two mud scows and three ice barges. The Hall took but not before Captain Townsend, who was on board, had succeeded in reaching a place of on board, had succeeded in reaching a pace of safety. With its stern close against the side of the lighter Smailman was the tug Robert M. Duy, owned by Captain Frederick Southern. The engineer and two deckhands, whose names could not be learned, were aboard the tug, and did not awake till the paint on their vessel was being blistered by the heat from the blazing boats. They quickly got up steam and put their fire apparatus in operation. Playing the hose on the blistered side of their own boat, they ran her out of the slip in

of their own boat, they ran her out of the slip in safety.

The firemen succeeded in preventing the blaze from spreading to the mud scows and ice barges. Some of the bales of hay and straw the crew of Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. i and I had hard work in preventing from floating under the pier at Thirty-fourth-st and setting it on fire. As fast as the blazing bales would come within reach of the firemen's hooks they would be forced under water. Several bales succeeded in cluding the fremen, however, and floated out on the other side of the pier close by the stern of Howard Gould's yach Niagara. Thy did not, however, come close enough to the yacht to endanger it. The captain and crew of the Niagara were up and ready to steam out of the slip in case of necessity.

It was said by Captain Feine that while he was making his escape from the barge he looked back and saw a man jump from the W. E. Smallman into the river. He was not seen again. Captain Cooney, of the West Thirty-seventh-st station, made a careful investigation of the story, but could not find any one who knew who the man was, nor could he find out Whether or not there was a man on the lighter.

on the lighter.

It is believed that \$25,000 will cover the loss to vessels and cargo. The Harvest Queen, the Smallman and the Hail were all sunk by the water which was poured into their holds.

WILL PAY FRANKEN'S JUDGMENT.

NOTICE SERVED UPON REPUBLICAN STATE COM-MITTEE THAT SHERIFF WAS PREPARED TO LEVY.

Deputy Sheriff Frank J. Rinn went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening and served notice upon Reuben L. Fox, secretary of the Republican State Committee, that the Sheriff was prepared to levy upon the committee's property to satisfy a judg-ment that had been obtained in the City Court Mr. Fox said that General McAlpin, the treas-urer of the State Committee, would pay the judgment. He explained that the judgment had been obtained by Edgar Franken in a suit for the paywas unjust and improper. Frenken wanted to sell was unjust and improper. Frenken wanted to sell to the State Committee in the Roosevelt campaign a document which he had prepared for circulation among the German voters of the city. He also made some speeches, for which he received pay, and he decisted that he had organized the German vote for the Republican ticket in some districts of the city and wanted pay for his services. His bill was protested, and some months ago Franken began the suit for payment. Judgment having been given in his favor, his attorney lost no time in going to the Sheriff with it. The amount of the judgment is about \$800.

EFFORT MADE TO STIR UP TROUBLE. An effort is being made to stir up trouble in the 5th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., because General James R. O'Beirne made a speech last Sunday afternoon at one of a series of meetings held by the chaplain the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, in the armory, in and pro-Boer sentiments. These gave offence to some persons with strong English proclivities, and it is said finey will complain to General McCoskry Butt, commander of the 1st Brigade, that the armory was used for partisan purposes and that the colonel and the chaplain of the regiment both applauded General O Beirne's remarks. General Butt said yesterday that no such charges had reached him. Colonel Morris said he had heard of no complaints, and the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters said last night that General O'Beirne's remarks were quite mild and of so general a nature that it would be hard to find in them any good ground for umbrage.

SOLDIERS' VOTES CANVASSED.

Four more soldier votes were canvassed yesterday the Westchester Board of County Canvassers, at hite Plains, for County Treasurer, Coroner and isemblymen. The wotes cost the county \$400.

School men will comprehend the situation, and School men will comprehend the situation, and will not for an instant be deceived by the Commissioners' misleading characterization of their work. That fact alone immediately discredits it and suggests concealed purposes. A single specification will illustrate. Consclous that, after having constructed a plan which would make every subordinate appointee thereunder subject to the ultimate autocratic control of a single man, the accomplishment of their real purpose required that they should be able to control that man, as they well knew they could not do if he was to be elected by and responsible to the Board of Resents, such power to elect is to be taken away from the Regents and given to the Governor, with confirmation by the Senate. That clearly can have no other in-

The Governor was reported to have agreed that Mr. McKelway had named the right kind of men for Chancellor. Would such a selection be any more likely by the Governor than by the Regents? And it may be remembered that difficulties of confirmation after appointment have restrained Governors from naming the best men, as also they have deterred such men from applying for or accepting nominations to public positions, entrance into or retention of which must depend upon other considerations than those of personal merit and professional attainments. professional attainme

POLITICAL DOMINATION THE ISSUE. The action of the majority of the Governor's Commissioners will have one good effect; they have simplified and sharpened the issues. It no longer will be, openly at least, a question as to whether we should have unification at all. That it is desirable is conceded by the Commissioners' report, which will immediately array people not for or against unification, but for or against political domination of our schools.

That is the concrete, controlling issue by which all minor questions will be tested or relegated to the background.

he background. The fight is on, and soon it will be almost univer-dily perceived that safety and highest usefulness quire that the supervisory power and control eer our unified State educational system must be sted in a supervisory board, constituted, as is the pard of Regents, so as to be beyond outside con-

PARTY CONTROL POLITICAL UNWISDOM.

Neither political party can afford to permit the other to get control of such political machiners. Nor can either party (and the Republican party less than the other) afford to hear the odium of trying to do so. Disclaimers of such intention will not acquit. The party, as well as its leaders individually, will be held responsible for its acts and the possible consequences. The plainest political wisdom dictates that the Republicans, being now temporarily in power, should not only refrain from doing or permitting to be done anything that even looks like trying to make the school system an auxiliary to the party machinery, but that they should affirmatively do all they can to put the schools so far out of politics that it will never be possible for the Democrats to control them for party advantage.

School men well know the evils that political interference with the school system would create. Next to the children, who would be injured most, the teachers of the State would suffer; and they should arouse themselves and vigorously advocate and secure, as they can if acting unitedly, such unification as the Regents' Committee proposed, which alone can be relied upon to afford adequate protection to our schools and give them the most helpful inspiring guidance.

Even though the Governor's present honorary Unification Commission may have small respect for the communications of a "lot of teachers," the longer headed political managers will heed, if the longer headed political managers will heed, if the longer headed political managers will heed if the longer headed political managers will hee PARTY CONTROL POLITICAL UNWISDOM.

THE GLASS TABLEWARE TRUST.

FACTS IN REGARD TO THE BUSINESS OF THE NATIONAL GLASS COMPANY.

Indianapolis, Dec. 21.—The glass tableware trust. known as the National Glass Company, is sending out circulars containing information which has a confidential nature until now. It is signed by H. C. Frick, the president, who says the trust has secured control of \$7 per cent of the factories, but that it has been necessary to bond the property for \$2,000,000 to care for visible ex-penses. The trust has filed mortgages to that amount in every State in the country in which it

has a foothold. The president says that the bonds will give a working capital of \$500,000, besides taking care of the mortgages. The value of the pieces of property in the trust is given as \$3,416,091, exclusive of raw material and finished stocks, valued at \$505,500; trust capital, \$4.000,000; gross husiness last year, \$4.205.000; net profit, \$407.238.28. It is stated in the circular that the profit may be doubled this year by reason of the combination and labor saving

consonnating is that valuable patents and labor saving machinery, now used by only a few of the firms, will be installed in all the factories, and this, with a centralization of management, will swell the net earnings to \$800,000 a year, and, after allowing for the redemption of the proposed bonds at the rate of \$20,000 a year, with interest, there will be left nearly \$500,000 a year to be distributed in dividends. onsolidating is that valuable patents and labor

ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR JAPAN.

An order has just been received by the Sprague An order has just been received by the sprague Electric Company of New-York for sixteen motors to be used in running the presses and machinery in a lithographing establishment in Tokio, Japan,

IRVING'S GOOD WISHES FOR AMERICA. Philadelphia, Dec. 21.—Sir Henry Irving was the guest of honor at the Christmas luncheon of the famous Clover Club, of this city, this afternoon. Many men prominent in the affairs of the city, State and Nation were in attendance, and the oc-casion was one of the most brilliant affairs that

his organization has ever given. Sir Henry's short speech was well received. Among other things he May the loves of the people of America and of my own dear land increase as the days grow, and I believe that this great country and my own will become closer to each other as time passes on.

TO LAY KEEL OF THE MISSOURI.

Newport News, Va., Dec. 21 (Special).-Preparastarted in a few days. The Missouri will be built on the same ways which were vacated by the Cromwell Line steamship Proteus a few days ago.

Widnesday and 1% degrees lower than on the corresponding date last year.

The indications for to-day are for fair weather.

THE MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

The best friends of the Musical Art Society must have left Carnegle Hall last night wondering whether or not the society had thrown all its reasons for existing overboard. There was a similar occasion two years ago when the management chose | brated musical conductor, died to-day after a to sacrifice three-fourths of the mission of the so- | two days' illness. clety for the sake of giving an opportunity to artists who might have been heard withou serious circumstances accompanying a Musical Art concert and without the disappointment in volved. Last night's concert fulfilled the mission which, it has fondly been supposed, lay at the foundation of the society, for about ten minutes. Then it ran out into an exploitation of Mr. Bispham (whose song recitals can be heard under much compositions by Mr. Walter Damrosch and Mr. manded more respect had they been produced under

manded more respect had they been produced under different circumstances, for then they would have not been listened to in a spirit of disappointment that nothing remained of the original purpose of the society, so far as the concert gave a sign, except a short mass by Palestrina. Under the circumstances there is no need to discuss the concert at any length.

Mr. Bispham has given song recitals with more interesting songs than he sang last night and will again. That he helped to give a hearing to some of Brahme's arrangements of German folksongs which are seldom, or never, heard in our concert rooms was interesting, but his engagement could scarcely justify such a sacrifice of all the raison d'être of the society as last night's concert disclosed. A word of praise for the skill in part writing shown by Henry Holden Huss in his arrangement of the old Christmas hymn, "Adeste fideles" and Mr. Howard Brockway in his setting for eight voices of Shakespeare's "It Was a Lover and His Lass" must, under the circumstances, complete the record. must, under the circumstances, complete the record.

ONCE EXPECTED TO BE HANGED.

DEATH OF L. P. MILLIGAN, THE FAMOUS INDIANA COPPERHEAD.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 21 (Special).-Lambdin P. Milligan, who died of old age at his home, in Huntington, this morning, had once prepared himself to die on the gallows. His death ends a career that was remarkable. In the Civil War he attracted more attention than any other man in Indiana, be-cause of his opposition to the Union. He would probably have been hanged had not Edwin M. Stanton, his schoolmate, then Secretary of War, interceded with President Johnson.

Mr. Milligan in 1860 was a strong supporter of the Breckenridge wing of the Democracy, and bit-terly opposed Stephen A. Douglas. In 1884 he was by Joseph C. McDonald. In the campaign he made speeches in which he uttered sentiments against he Government. He was charged with being a

inciting insurrection, disloyal practices and violation of the laws of war.

He appeared before the Commission and pleaded
not guilty, contending that as a citizen of Indiana
the military had no power to arrest him. The
pleas were overruled, and in December the Commission found him guilty, and, with W. A. Bowles
and Stephen A. Horsey, he was sentenced to be
hanged on May 19, 1896.

President Lincoln was importuned to commute
his sentence, but before he could act was assassinsted. A writ of habeas corpus was filed and Judge
Davis was in favor of granting it, but Judge Drummond dissented, and the case went to the United
States Supreme Court. Mr. Milligan was represented by James A. Garfield, J. E. McDonaid, John
S. Black and Lavid Dudley Fleid, and AttorneyGeneral Speed, and H. M. Stanberry represented
the Government.

The court could not act before the date set for

General Speed, and H. M. Stanberry represented the Government.

The court could not act before the date set for hanging, and Mr. Milligan prepared for death, selected his pallbearers and made funeral arrangements. The gallows were built by rebel prisoners at Indianapolis. Then Governor Morton interceded and Mrs. Milligan went to Washington to see Edwin M. Stanton, the old schoolmate. President Johnson commuted the sentence to life imprisonment the day before the day fixed for the execution, and Milligan was sent to the Columbus Prison. April 3, 1895, the Supreme Court sustained Mr. Milligan's position, and he was discharged, after eighteen months' imprisonment. In 1868, he brought suit against the members of the Military Commission for false imprisonment. Thomas A. Hendricks was his attorney, with Benjamin Harrison leading attorney for the defence. The jury rendered a verdict for Milligan for \$5.

ELECTRIC ROADS UNITE.

HARVEY SYNDICATE ACQUIRES ALL HA-VANA STREET RAILWAY RIGHTS

All the street railway interests in the city of Havana were consolidated yesterday at a meeting n the office of the treasurer of the Havana, Electric Railway Company, at No. 120 Broadway, thus ending a contest begun more than a year ago. In December, 1838, a group of capitalists, comprising the International Bank of Paris, Hanson Brothers, Pearson, of this city, known as the Harvey Syndicate, acquired all of the existing railway properties. There was in existence at the time sion, covering about twelve miles of streets the Widener, R. A. C. Smith, Sir William C. Horne, William McKenzie and others. The Harvey Syndicate also asserted that it owned the true title two parties, and has been continued through the

two parties, and has been continued through the year without promise of adjustment for some time to come. In view of this state of affairs, Colonel Harvey, on behalf of his company, began negotiations to bring about a settlement, which was finally effected by complete consolidation yesterday.

Under the terms of the arrangement the Havana Electric Railway Company acquires all the rights and shares of stock of the Havana Traction Company, to which the American Indies Company's claims has been assigned, and the owners of the Havana Traction Company become part of the Havana Electric Railway Company. The electric company reimburses the owners of the traction company for their expenditures and turns over to them a certain interest in the united company. Work was begun by the electric company several months ago, and it is now expected that a complete system of electric traction will be in operation by June 1.

The new Board of Directors of the Havana Elec-

plete system of electric traction will be in operation by June 1.

The new Board of Directors of the Havana Electric Railway Comptty is as follows: President,
Edwin Hanson; vice-presidents, William L. Bull
and R. A. C. Smith; secretary and treasurer,
Arnold Marcus. Directors in addition to those
above named are P. A. B. Widener, T. F. Ryan,
Sir William C. Van Horns, William McKenzie,
Frederic Nichols, H. M. Perkins, Thomas P. Fowler, E. H. Androni, William M. Doull, N. Gelats
and G. B. M. Harvey.

The capitalization of the company remains unchanged, namely, \$5,00,000 of preferred stock,
\$5,00,000 of common stock and a first mortgage
representing \$5,00,000 of 5 per cent fifty year bonds.
Colonel Harvey, in speaking about the plans of
the consolidated company last night, said: "The
total trackage will be about fifty miles, and the
electric plant will be about the size of the one in
Newark. Havana and its immediate suburbs furnish a population of about 250,000, who will to a
great extent patronize the road. The superintendents, electricians and skilled labor of the first
class will be American, but the laborers will be
natives. We expect to begin building at once. Part
of the steel is on the ground and more is on the
way. There is no electric railroad on the island,
and the people there are looking forward with a
good deal of interest to our coming."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST. Washington, Dec. 21.—The weather conditions have Washington, Dec. 21.—The weather Countries are changed but slightly since Wednesday night, the only incident worthy of note being the southward movement of the British Northwest low area into Montana. Rains have continued in Texas and the southern portions of the Middle and West Guif States, and also snow in the Texas Panhandle. Temperature changes were unprecedentedly small for the season of the year, the only change greater than 10 degrees having been in Western Mostana and Southwestern Oregon. In the Pacific Coast and plateau region there has been practically no change, showers continuing on the north coast. Indications are that rain will continue Frilay and Saturday in the southern portions of the West Guif States extending Saturday throughout the Guif States wenerally and the South Atlantic States. Fair washer is indicated elsewhere, except showers Thursday in Western Montans, and rain or snow throughout the State Saturday. Temperature changes will continue to be limited, except that it will be colder Saturday in Montana. On the New-England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will continue light and variable, and light to fresh northeasterly on the southeast coast. changed but slightly since Wednesday night, the only in-

For the District of Columbia, New-England, Eastern New-York, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, generally fair to-day and Saturday; variable winds, mostly fresh southerly.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

HOURS: Morning. Night, Inch.

Tribune Office, Dec. 22, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair, the temperature ranging between 44 tions are making at the shippard for laying the keel was fair, the temperature ranging between 44 and 36 of the 12,500 ton battleship Missouri, which will be degrees, the average (30%) being 1 degree higher than on

OBITUARY.

CHARLES LAMOUREAUX.

Paris, Dec. 21.-Charles Lamoureaux, the cele-

September 21, 1834, and began his violin studies under Beaudoin, and was sent to the Paris Conhe obtained prizes in 1852-'54, the first prize in the latter year. He studied harmony under Tolbecque, and finished his theoretical studies under the famous organist, Alexis Chauvet. He was solo violinist in the Gymnase Orchestra in 1850, and afterward joined that of the Opera Comique, where he France to perform Brahms's sextets. After trav-

DR. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 21.-A private telegram was received here to-day from Santa Barbara, Cal., announcing the death at that place this morning of Dr. Edward H. Williams, widely known over the country as a member of the firm of Burnham, Williams & Co., constituting the Baldwin Lecomotive Works, of this city. His death was due to heart trouble.

Dr. Edward H. Williams was born June 1, 1824 in Woodstock, Vt. He began his studies at Montreal, and continued them in Woodstock. In 1838 he went to Pontiac, Mich., for a year with his uncle, the Rev. Dr. George P. Williams. There he met Colonel John M. Berrien, State Engineer, ther constructing the Michigan Central Railroad, and from him and his uncle acquired a knowledge of the level and transit. His mathematical studies were continued at Woodstock until 1841, when a short engineer of the Boston and Worcester Railroad. of asthma led him to study medicine in the Vermont Medical College, where he was graduated 1846. The following year was spent at Ann Arbor, Mich., with his uncle, and he obtained practice in engineering in the building of the Michigan Central Railroad.

From 1847 to 1851 he practised medicine at Proctorsville and at Northfield, Vt. In 1851, having recovered from asthma, Dr. Williams became asrecovered from asthma, Dr. Williams became assistant in constructing a railroad from Caughnawaga to Plattsburg, N. Y., and the death of the engineer in charge placed him in charge of the work, which he completed in 1854. Until 1856 he was assistant to the superintendent of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, at Adrian, Mich., and then until 1858 he was division superintendent at Laporte. Ind. from 1858 to 1858 assistant superintendent of the Milwaukee and Mississippi, at Janesville, Wis. and from 1859 to 1854 assistant superintendent of the Galena and Chicago Union, the pioneer road west of Chicago. On its absorption by the Chicago and Northern he became superintendent of the division from Chicago to the Mississippi River, but soon left it to become assistant general superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and general superintendent of the Same in 1855.

Railroad, and general superintendent of the sentin 1855.

On January 1, 1879, he became a partner in the Baldwin Locomotive Works. In the interests of this firm Dr. Williams went three times to South America and Australia, twice to China, Japan, and India, and several times to Europe and saw American locomotives introduced into Russia, Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Australia and Japan. In 1876 he was decorated with the Swedish Order of the North Star, and was made a member of the Swedish Royal Academy. In 1879 while at the Sydney Exposition, he became United States Commissioner, and had complete control of the apportionment of the American Cxhibits.

control of the apportionment of the American exhibits.

Dr. Williams aided the cause of education by building Williams Hall in 1831, for Carleton (Minn.) College, as a memorial of his son William, and he presented that institution in 1831 with a 16-inch equatorial telescope. In 1884 he built and endowed on the homestead at Woodstock the Norman Williams Public Library in memory of his parents. A building was also erected for the technical courses of the University of Vermont, of which he was an honorary alumnus, in memory of his wife. In 1848 ne married Miss Cornelia Bailey, youngest daughter of John A. and Sarah Bailey Pratt, of Woodstock, and they had three children.

LIEUT. COL. DAVID L. HUNTINGTON. Lieutenant Colonel David L. Huntington, surgeon, U. S. A., retired, died in Rome, Italy, on Wednesday. He was born in Massachusetts on April 10, 1814, and was appointed an assistant sur geon in the Regular Army on July 11, 1862, and entered the service with the rank of lieutenant on August 18 of that year. He was brevetted a lieu-August 18 of that year. He was brevetted a heutenant colonel on March 13, 1865, for gallant and
meritorious services during the war. He was
promoted to the actual rank of captain on July 28,
1886, and made a major on April 28, 1877. On April 18,
1885, he was promoted to the Surgeon General's
Department, with the rank of lieutenant colonel,
and retired upon reaching the age limit through
the operation of the law on April 10, 1888. From
February 25 to June 30, 1885, he was Medical
Director, with the rank of colonel in the volunteer army.

YELLOTT DASHIELL DECHERT.

Yellott Dashiell Dechert died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital, Park-ave, and Seventieth-st. He had been in the hospital since the middle of November. He died of typhoid fever. Mr. Dechert was forty years old. His father was William Wirt Dechert. His sister, Mrs. Flanagan, lives at No. 152 West Eighty-sixth-st.

H. C. SIMMONS.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. Z.-H. C. Simmons, president of Fargo College, yesterday, while standing in a book store, dropped dead from heart disease. He had been a prominent figure in Congregational work in the Northwest. He came to North Dakota thirteen years ago as superintendent of Home Missions for the State. He conceived the idea of establishing the college and had been president since 1894. He secured a pledge of \$100,000 for the college from D. K. Pearson, of Chicago, who en-dowed Beloit College, and had succeeded in secur-ing pledges for another \$100,000 demanded to be raised by Mr. Pearson.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF CHICAGO. Chicago, Dec. 21.-The Automobile Club of Chi-

cago has been organized, and articles of incorporation filed at Springfield. The corporators are J. tion filed at Springfield. The corporators are J. Ogden Armour, E. Waiter Herrick, Samuel Insult, F. K. Pulsifer and Andrew R. Sheriff. The new club has for its objects the promotion of the automobile and social relations among users of the horseless vehicle, and, from the large and rapidly increasing number of automobiles in use here, the club is expected to be a great success. Among other things, it is proposed by the club to arrange races and tours by means of automobiles.

The agony of dyspensis and indigestion promptly re-eved by Johnson's Digestive Tablets.

MARRIED.

BROWNLEE-DENNIS-On Wednesday, December 20, 1809, at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., by the Rev. Louis Shreve Geborn, D. D., assisted by Rev. Thomas Reed Bridges, Adelaide, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Dennis, to Dr. Harris Fenton Brownlee, of Danbury,

ConnLUBK-TIFPANY-On Wednesday, December 20, at the
Madison Square Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr.
Charles H. Parkhurst and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Mason
Knox, Mary Woodbridge, daughter of Louis Comfort
Tiffany, to Graham Laisk.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Kirtland, Louisa J.
Merwin, Carrie W.
Metcalf, Jesse.
Oxner, John D.
Pierce, Lemuel.
Taylor, James D.
Townsend, Walter;
Willson, Israel R. Carroll, V. B.
Dortch, Wilhelmina H. B.
Dwight, Henry W.
Fry. Emma A. J.
Graham, Malcolm.
Huntington, David L.

years. See and friends also members of Delta Phi Society. New-York University Chapter, officers and graduates of American Veterinary College and members of Bergen Lodge No. 47, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, Emory-st., Jersey City, on Saturday, December 23, at 2 p. m.

BALDWIN—At Bloomfield N. J. December 19, 1899, Georgia Onkes, wife of William A. Baldwin. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 444 Broad-st., on Friday, December 22, at 2:30 p. m. Carriages will meet 1:20 train from Barclay-st., on Dela-wars, Lackawanna and Western, and 1:30 from Cham-bers-st., on Greenwood Lake Road.

DIED.

CARROLL-On Thursday, December 21, Rev. V. B. Car-DORTCH-On Wednesday, December 20, at the residence of Dr. A. R. Tiei, Matteawan, N. Y., Wilhelmina How-land Badeau, wife of George C. Dortch.

DWIGHT-At his residence, Auburnda's, Mass., December 19, 1869, Henry Williams Iwight, aged 74 years. Funeral services at Auburndale, Thursday, December 21, Burial at Stockbridge Mass., Friday, December 22, 1898. FRY-At No. 35 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, December 21, 1839, Emma A. Jones, widow of Thursday, December 21, 1888, Emma A. Jones, widow of William Thornton Fry. Funeral services at her late residence on Esturday afternoon, December 28, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Pittsburg, Penn.

GRAHAM—At his residence, in Seabright, N. J., on Mon-day, Decembé is, 1850, Malcoim Graham, son of the late John Lorimer and Emily Clasen Graham. Funeral services will be held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, 5th-ave, and 37th-at., New-York City, on Fri-day morning, December 22, at 10 o'clock.

MERWIN-Carrie Weatherby, wife of Timothy Dwight

Mcrwin.
Funera, services at residence, No. 322 West 824-st., New-York, Friday, December 22, at 4 o'clock p. in.
Interment Saturday at New-Milford, Conn. METCALF-In Providence, R. I., on the 20th inst., Jesse Metcalf, in the 75d year of his age.

Funeral services in the First Congregational Church of Providence, on Saturday, the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock a. m. OXNER-On December 21, 1899, John D. Oxner, of Rome, N. Y., aged 65 years.

PIERCE—At West Farms, New-York City, on Wednes-day, December 20, Lemuel Pierce, in his 74th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funral on Sunday, Deember 24, at 3 o'clock, from his late resi-dence, No. 1,010 Bryant-et.

TAYLOR—At Washington, D. C., on December 21, 1899, James D. Taylor, of New-York City, secretary and treasurer of the Wagner Paince Car Company, Notice of funeral horselfer.

TOWNSEND-On December 20, 1899, at his late residence, No. 222 Frost-st., Brooklyn, Walter B. Townsend,

dence, No. 222 Frost etc. Brows, aged 64 years, aged 64 years, 22 American Romeral from St. James's Church, Newtown, Long Island, Friday, December 22, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Trains leave Long Island City at 2 and 2:30 p. m.

Dutchess County, WILLSON-At Coleman's Station, Dutchess County, N. Y. on December 10, 1890, Israel R. Willson, aged

Special Nonces.

The Five Points House of Industry desires to make a Merry Christmas for its three hundred and fifty inmates and solicits gifts of money for the purpose. Checks made payable to F. E. CAMP, Treasurer, may be sent to 155 Worth st.

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Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. e. Etruria, via Queenstown; at S. a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Stastendam, via Rotterdam detters must be directed "per s. s. Stastendam"); at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Ethiopa, via Glasgow detters must be directed "per s. s. Ethiopa"); at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Island "Va Christiania detters must be directed "per s. s. Island").

Wednesdays Gernan steamors on indistance for Gunard, French and German ateamors on Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

(Mer the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamors, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA. WEST INDIES, ETC.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

WEST INDIES, ETC.

FRIDAY—At 7 a. m. for Cape Colony direct, per a. a. Bechuana Gettees must be directed "per Bechuana"); at 11 a. m. for Newfoundland direct, per s. s. Silvia; at 12 p. m. for Mexico, per s. a. Niagara, via Tampico Getters must be directed "per Niagara"); at 5 p. m. for Le Plata Countries direct, per s. a. Elworno, via Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro Getters for North Brazil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Livorno"); at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Erazil and La Plata countries must be directed "per Livorno"); at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Fortune Island Jamaica, and Damerran, per s. s. Fontabelle; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena and Greytown, per s. s. Altat 11 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, via San Juan. Curacao and Venezuela, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per s. s. Philadelphis; at 11 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, via San Juan. Curacao and Venezuela, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per s. s. Philadelphis; at 11 p. m. for Nuevitas, Gibara, at 1 p. m. for Turks Island and Hayii, per s. s. Alter, Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fia., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fia., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily (except Monday) at 17 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday and Siturday). Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fia., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fia., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Mails for Cuba, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer,

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 22 inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. City of London. Mails for China, Japan and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December vii inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Idrami Maru (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle"). Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New-Zealand, Hawail, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after December 18 and up to December 123, inclusive, or on day of arrival of up to December 123, inclusive, or on day of arrival of seattle per s. s. Mariposa. Mails for Japan, China and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 125, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Algon Getters must be directed "per Algon"). Mails for Scolety Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 125, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Elfd. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 25, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Elfd. Mails for Command Paramouver. Mails for Australia (except as Empress of India (registered mail must be per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at d.30 p. m. up to December 124, inclusive, for dispatch per 8. s. Algoa (lettera must be directed "per Algoa"). Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6.30 p. m. up to December 125, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6.30 p. m. up to December 125, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver"). Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco, Hawaii, and Fill Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6.30 p. m. up to December 130, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Aorangi. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and the Philippine Islanda, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6.30 p. m. up to January 15, inclusive, for dispatch per s. Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6.20 p. m. up to January 15, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a. Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6.20 p. m. up to January 15, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a. Australia.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of salling daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT. Postmastes.

Postoffice. New-York N. Y., Dec. 15, 1899.

Religions Nonces.

AN APPEAL IS MADE FOR GOSPEL MISSION, 806 3d-ave, near 5 th-st, for contributions of money, also men's clothing. At this special time of good will toward men, will not a generous public help the founder (Miss) I. J. FREELAND, meet the great need of the poor and